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PLOWRIGHTIA FRUTICOLA, E. & E. On dead stems of *Clematis ligusticifolia.*

PLOWRIGHTIA MORBOSA, (Schw.) Sacc. On branches of *Prunus Virginiana.* Common.

PLOWRIGHTIA SYMPHORICARPI, Ell & Gal. On dead stems of *Symphoricarpus occidentalis.* Common.

CINCINNOBOLUS CESATII, DBy. In the hyphæ and conidia of *Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC. and on *Cnicus undulatus.* I found these specimens near Helena in October of last year. Of all the *Erysiphe* on various hosts I have collected in various parts of Montana this was the only specimen bearing this secondary parasite.

PHOMA THERMOPSIDIS, Ell. & Gal. On dead stalks of *Thermopsis rhombifolia.* I found this on an old stalk attached to a fine Phænogamic specimen given me by my friend, Kelsey.

RHINOTRICHUM CURTISII, Berk. On old logs in damp situations, apparently very partial to charred wood.

ZYGODESMUS OBTUSUS, E. & E. On dead wood of *Populus monilifera.*

CLADOSPORIUM GRAMINUM, Corda. On *Poa tenuifolia.* Common.

CLADOSPORIUM HERBARUM, (Pers.) Lk. Common on dead or diseased stems and leaves of various plants.

CLADOSPORIUM TYPHARUM, Desm. On *Typha latifolia.* Common.

MACROSPORIUM IRIDIS, C. & E.? On *Iris Missouriensis.* Common and destructive.

MACROSPORIUM INQUINANS, C. & E. On dead stems of *Helianthus annuus.*

CRUCIBULUM VULGARE, (Tul.). On dead sticks of *Juniperus Virginiana,* also on twigs buried in damp soil. Rather common in moist, shady places on Mt. Helena.

CYATHUS VERNICOSUS, (Bull.) DC. On moist ground, Mt. Helena. Fine specimens also grew in Mr. Kelsey's front lawn last summer, where the garden hose was habitually left upon the grass with the water gently flowing.

PHLEBIA MERISMOIDES, Fr. On dead bark of *Populus tremuloides* and *Salix flavescens.*

TRICHODERMA LIGNORUM, (Tode.) Harz. On dead and decaying trunks of trees.

These names and notes have been culled from my note-book. Neither Mr. Kelsey nor myself have attempted any systematic work with the *Hymenomycetes,* owing to the great amount of time and work necessary for their successful preservation. But we have many edible species here, some kinds of which I have frequently eaten, and it is our hope this year to get together all the Hymenomycetous fungi we can find.

SOME FUNGI OF CUSTER COUNTY, COLO.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Mr. Anderson's interesting notes in the last number of the Journal suggest a few remarks on the fungi found here at 8,000 feet and upwards, because we have already all his species. *Claviceps purpurea* occurs with us as high as 8,400 feet, but is rather locally distributed. *Ustilago segetum,* contrary to Mr. Anderson's experience, is quite abundant and injurious to the grain crops, though varying in its destructiveness in different years. The threshing operations must tend greatly to disseminate the spores, which very readily fly into the air to the annoyance of those working round the machine.

We have two species of *Æcidium* that are puzzling, and I do not know what to call them. One occurs on *Artemisia* and is evidently the same as that found by Mr. Anderson, while the other is found on *Berberis repens*, and is that described by Messrs. Tracy and Galloway in Bot. Gaz., 1888, pp. 126, 127. When I first found them, I called them in my notes *Æcidium artemisiœ* and *Æcidium repentis*, respectively, and I knew what these names referred to. Now, they stand as *Æcidium tanaceti* and *Æcidium mirabilissima*, on the strength of their assumed connection with the *Puccinias* of the same specific names, but I do not feel quite easy about them. In the first place, the *Artemisia Æcidium* may not have anything to do with *P. tanaceti* after all; at any rate, it grew in great abundance just outside the door of my house, and I never saw any of the *Puccinia*. It is much brighter, more orange in color than *Æcidium compositarum*, which grew abundantly on *Aster lœvis* at the same place (8,400 feet alt.). Secondly, the *Berberis Æcidium* may or may not be *P. mirabilissima*. It is exceedingly local, and if the *Puccinia* is as local, I may easily have overlooked it, for I never yet saw it, though I have examined any amount of *Berberis*. There is a *Puccinia*, very abundant, that was thought to be a form of *graminis*, and a possible connection with the *Æcidium* was suggested, but it now proves to be *P. caricis*. Another *Æcidium* we have in great abundance is *Æcidium euphorbiœ* on *Euphorbia montana*, and on the same plants occurs *Uromyces scutellatus*, so these may be connected. *Æcidium monoicum* is also abundant early in the year on *Arabis*, distorting the host plant so much that it becomes unrecognizable.

As with Mr. Anderson, *Phragmidium subcorticium* is very abundant on roses, especially *Rosa blanda* and its varieties. *Melampsora salicina* we get on the willows as high up as 10,000 feet.

I am now preparing a list of fungi of this region for the Colorado Biological Association, which becomes possible only through the kind help of Mr. J. B. Ellis, who examines and identifies the species, and assists in every way. Many interesting forms have been met with, all of which will be noticed in due time.

NOTES UPON SPHÆROTHECA PHYTOPTOPHILA, KELL. AND SWINGLE.

By B. D. Halsted.

Some hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) trees upon the Agricultural College grounds at Ames, Iowa, are quite badly infested with a mite (Phytoptus) causing prominent distortions of the young branches which frequently form bushy tufts of dwarfed stems that may be seen several rods away, when the trees are not in leaf. While investigating the healthy twigs and those which had been distorted by the mite, to determine the differences in the amount and disposition of the starch and